PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Vol. XLIX No. 15,848.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1890,-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

port engine, and bring the whole motive power of the great ship instantly to wreck.

gineer and officers for their coelness, courage and

more probably, because this ship has been driven

in all weathers at excessive speed. If these sus-

picions be unjust, the company have only their

engines were really closed. He says they were

not closed on the sister ship, the City of New-

removing a plate, through which he had walked.

his opinion, have occurred had faith been kept

The Haymarket Theatre, once the home of

comedy, is becoming more, under Mr. Beerbohm

Tree's management, an asylum for melodrama.

A Village Priest," adapted by Mr. Sydney

Grundy from MM. Brisnach and Cauvin's "Le

Secret de la Terreus," was acted at the Hay-

market for the first time on the eve of Good Fri-

would have found a congenial setting at the Surrey

both of anything like human interest, though the

beginning to end, its sombre course relieved only

by flashes of good acting on the stage and friendly

applause in front, neve by any humor or lightness

THE SCRAMILE IN AFRICA.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER SCRES THE BRITISH GOV-

.

DOM PEDRO SEIGUSLY ILL.

DEPOSED EMPERS OF BRAZILI

Cannes, April 5.—The lasss from which Dom

Poster, the denosed Emperor Brazil, is suffering, has

when prorogation will take ice. A lively scene

coursed when Mr. Balfour, aupporter of the Gov

A YACHT CAPSIZES OF TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., April 5 .- A largyacht was sighted

esterday afternoon heading for is port under full

PREMIER GEEENWAY'S DYNFALL.

and now Provincial Treasurer, will come Premi

Paris, April 5.-M. Ballot has becappointed to

neceed M. Bayol as French Agent Motonou, Da-

then naturally fall.

ondon, April 5 .- Sir Samuel Baker, the well-known

with the travelling public.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VISIT TO THE TOMB OF HIS OLD EMPEROR.

FROM BERLIN TO FRIEDRICHSRUHE-THE LABOR CONFERENCE FOLLOWED BY STRIKES-LORD ROSEBERY'S IMPORTANT WORDS ABOUT

HOME RULE-LORD R. CHURCHILL ON IRISH LAND PURCHASE-

THE CITY OF PARIS DIS-ASTER-A BAL PLAY

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright: 1890; By The New York Tribune,

London, April 5 .- Prince Bismarck is believed whether he will or will not give to the world the whole truth about his dismissal from office. For the moment his own organs in the German press either are silent or, like "The Cologne Gazette," discourage all reflections on the Emperor. That literary occupations. journal gravely admonishes the foreign press that some of its remarks are offensive to William II. Some German papers do as much, and they are Emperor but cannot restore the great statesman the time for delivering his blow has not yet come. The German Fatherland, meantime, is desired to rest ereion, if nothing else. content in the belief that the Emperor believed himself to be obeying the dictates of patriotic duty and iron necessity. Nobody doubts that, nor deeply cares with what fine phrases the Emperor thinks best to embellish his fixed resolve that he and not his Chancellor should henceforth rule the German Fatherland. But admonition, whether inspired or merely human, avails not. Even Prince Bismarck at moments breaks through that rigid law of silence which he has imposed upon himself. Once, if not twice, the truth has "I do not go voluntarily," he exclaimed to friends who brought him an address. Perhaps on the same, perhaps on a different occasion, he said: "I have been made to go." Such journals, in the foreign press and in the German

all Europe continues to occupy itself strenu-ously with this matter of Prince Bismarck's over-Berlin bade him farewell with such a tration of regret, such mournful enthusiasm and such solemnity as that capital has not witnessed since the funeral pageant of William I. Prince Bismarck's last visit before leaving his old calls him, in his tomb at Charlottenburg. He laid his last offering of roses on his old comrade's coffin and knelt for some time in silence before it, and tears were streaming down that sfern face as he walked slowly away. Surely a scene forever emorable in other ways was that other scene in Berlin. None knew when the Chancellor was to depart, but the streets were filled for hours with an expectant multitude who met him when at last appeared with cheers, flowers, tears and kisses. His carriage moved on with difficulty amid the throng all the way from Wilhelmstrasse the railway station. The station filled with Ambassadors, all the Ministers of State, including General von Caprivi, the Emperor's aides-de-camp, generals, great officials of the Court, great nobles, and all that was foremost in Berlin. The Emperor had done what honor he could to the Minister he had dismissed. That squadron of cuirassiers, with standard and trumpets, had never before presented arms to any parting guest not royal. Nothing was left un lone, whether by Emperor or people, that could signify their sense of what was due to Prince police and cuirassiers, the people had stormed into the station and there they surged about their idol till the train moved off.

"As I returned from the station," writes an eyewitness, "I met the Emperor quietly trotting home after his ride in the Thiergarten." was not at the station," writes another friend, because his presence would have divided popular attention, which he wished all united on Prince Bismarck." Perhaps he did. "I never saw," says a third, "such a crowd with such a feeling; I mean a crowd so largely composed of the classes. The last persons, ladies excepted, to whom Prince Bismarck spoke, were General whom his friendship is well known." The demonstrations were renewed at Friedrichsruhe on his arrival, and on his birthday, Tuesday, when 4.000 telegrams, from all parts of the world, 4,000 signatures in his visitors' book, torchlight procession of as many more thousands, and hundreds of presents, poured in upon him. That promised life-size portrait of the Emperor duly arrived, and was gazed at with mixed feelings.

The Berlin Labor Conference has agreed on certain conclusions which would have practical value if there were any power to enforce them. Women and children not to work in mines, no Sunday labor unless necessary, women to do no night-work nor work over eleven hours daily, coal mines to be scientifically protected-such are tinguished body. Its adjournment was promptly followed by strikes on a large scale in various parts of Germany.

As one English strike ends another begins. The Liverpool dockers having gone back to work on their employers' terms, the London bootmakers Their stand is against "sweat ing," which means low wages for ninety hours' work weekly, and their case is better than most recent strikers have been able to show. Another movement is that of the laborers in the royal dock-yards and arsenal at Woolwich, who complain of starvation pay. In Kent there is a bargemen's strike and a lockout of brickmakers, while in the far north many engineers are either on strike or threatening to strike.

Emin Pacha's enlistment under the German flag and his return to the very country from which he was lately rescued by Mr. Stanley is thought in England an act of ingratitude, and some hard things are said, naturally enough, by the men who spent many thousands of dollars to bring him away, only that he may enter the service of their rivals. It is the English East African Company whose officials complain most loudly. Mr. Stanley, however, shows no soreness. He wishes Emin Pacha bon voyage, rejoices that the spirit of enterprise is spreading, and evidently thinks there is room enough in Africa for both Germans and English. But observers who are under no obligation to be generous think the Germans are going rather fast. As it is the Emperor who drives, the pace is quickened. He has the Colonial fever, and Prince Bismarck's refusal to eatch it was one

of the points of disagreement between them. Much the most significant incident in the week's politics in England is Lord Rosebery's declaration in Edinburgh about Home Rule and the political future of the Liberal party. He began by telling his somewhat astonished Scotch audience that Home Rule is not a question of morals, but of expediency. His great leader would be far more likely to say that it is not a question of morals but of faith. No vital principle, said Lord Rosebery, is at stake; again a view which seems to differ widely from the accepted Gladstonian view.

Then follows this

all probability, for our generation at least, settle bulkhead which separated the starboard from the

next general election the country once more gives caused it? If the owners know, the public have a verdict against Home Rule, the Gladstonians a right to know. There are dark hints, suspicions will acquiesce in that verdict and Home Rule will and wild rumors which the company would do disappear from the Gladstonian platform. Lord well to silence, if they can. The City of Paris Rosebery is commonly supposed to be as deep in arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, and there, Mr. Gladstone's confidence as anybody. It might as in Queenstown, efforts to discover the truth be rash to infer that he is now speaking for Mr. were vain. Strict orders, say the Liverpool Gladstone; but he is at any rate speaking for papers, were issued by the company that no perhimself, and he does in substance declare that he, son should be allowed on board without special for his part, will accept a decision against Home permission. No officer, engineer, stoker, sailor. Rule as final if again pronounced by the country or any person in any way connected with the as a whole. He goes further, for he bases on ship, was allowed to give any information whatthis belief in the settlement of the Irish question ever. Not content with suppressing the facts the further belief that after this election the Lib- the company, or somebody acting in their ineral party is to be reunited. Such an opinion, terest, has put forth a story that the expressed by a man in Lord Rosebery's position, water in the ship was only sufficient to replace high in the party councils and designated by Mr. the coal consumed on the voyage. The public Gladstone as his successor, cannot be lightly are expected to believe, then, that the City of dismissed. The English Home Rule organs ac- of Paris, when she left New-York, drew thirtyto be debating in the seclusion of Friedrichsruhe cordingly do not dismiss it, lightly or otherwise, seven feet of water astern to twenty-three feet but they have thus far ignored it. They neither affirm nor deny, nor has any voice been heard from St. James's Square, where Mr. Gladstone is immured, much engaged, say the faithful, in

But in Dear Old Scotland itself voices are heard. The chief Gladstonian organ in Edinburgh-a paper started to preach the pure 'adbegged to drop discussions which only blame the stonian gospel-is "The Scottish Leader," not a very powerful sheet. Such as it is, it repudiates to the German Fatherland. All this only means | Lord Rosebery, tells him that Liberalism is not that Prince Bismarck is not yet ready; he thinks an empty name, repels the idea of reuniting with the Liberal Unionists, and declares that the quesand doubts, in fact, whether any good can be tion that divides the two wings of the Liberal done to the German Fatherland by delivering it. party is a question of morals, by reason of co-"Scotsman," on the other hand, describes Lord Rosebery's speech as one irradiated with genius. It appreciates its genuine feeling, and accepts his faith in reunion as itself a guarantee of the "The Scottish Leader" represents, no doubt, a section of the Gladstonian party, and expresses that sentiment of sullen estrangement from its old allies which the section does cherish. But it need not that Lord Rosebery's view, founded on good sense and good feeling, will not prevail at the end.

> Lord Randolph Churchill, from amid the clear skies of the Parliamentary holidays, has launched another thunderbolt at the Ministry. Morning Post" of Thursday published a letter two columns and a half long, in which he attacks the Land Purchase bill with his usual point and He presses upon the party the danger of a measure which proposes to bring the great mass of Irish tenants in direct relation to the State as debtors. You are planning, he says in substance, not want, in the face of warnings which no wise Minister would neglect. He quotes Lord Ashbourne, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Goschen and Grundy has eliminated from his English parody Mr. Balfour himself, all Ministers, against the policy now proposed. He quotes Mr. Chamberain also, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Dillon, and finally Mr. Parnell, who warned England only last December that if she chose to advance money for such purchase, Ireland might accept it, but would, when a convenient moment came, disown the based on the assumption that Irish tenants are of touch in the text. dishonest, that public opinion in Ireland is ripe for repudiation, and that no bargain can be made which the Irish can be trusted to keep.

This view Lord Randolph enforces in his second letter, which appears this morning. This second letter is partly devoted to setting forth the illusory nature of the contingent securities by which the Ministry expect to secure the Exchequer against loss, should the thirty-three millions advanced not some 180,000 tenant State debtors successfully payment to the State of cight half million deliars yearly, National education in Ireland is to be arrested, local government is to be impeded and impaired to the extent of half a million sterling yearly, papers are neither to be housed of the Eaglish forces of advancing only to retreat sir Samuel points out have the Germans may in a large number of men were sent into the workings of the Baltimore vein of No. 5 Shaft to clear up the few months regain the bounderful Province by founding few months regain the bounderful Province by founding few months regain the bounderful Province by founding of gas occurred. Fortunately none of the men roads and bridges are to be stopped, and all other local purposes are to be interfered with." The State would have to carry out three operations simultaneously; recover its debts, enforce decrees of court against the defaulting tenantry and exact and collect from great districts a direct tax in reimbursement of its loss of rent-three impossibilities, says Lord Randolph. But he has a land scheme of his own, which he will set out next week. The Unionist press of London thus far takes little or no notice of these powerful

For what port Lord Randolph is now making it is not easy to see clearly. He has renounced all hope of re-entering the present Ministry, and so far as they are concerned be now flings away the scabbard. He contented himself when the Parnell Commission was proposed with a private written protest to the First Lord of the Treasury They paid no attention to that. If he speaks in the House he has to rely on cheers from the Opposition benches; nor can be speak for some time o come on this subject. So, as he evidently beieves this Land Purchase bill fraught with mis chief to the party and the country, he appeals to

the party and the country through the press. The Home-Rulers look on happily as signs of dissension in the Tory ranks become visible They quote "The Dublin Express," a landlord organ, against the bill, as if the hostility of that paper were decisive, crying out: "Neither tenants nor landlords want your bill, and there is no public opinion in Ireland in favor of the But one of their own organs has shrewdly pointed out that the interests of "The Express" and the landlords are not identical. is for the interest of the landlords to get out of Ireland with as much money as they can. It is not for the interest of the organ they support that

After Ayr, Windsor; marking still more clearly the melancholy fact that Mr. Gladstone's "flowing tide" is on the ebb. Well, the tide cannot always be a flowing tide. The Liberals did not really expect to win Windsor, though some of them said things that sounded dangerously like it. Wha they did expect was to reduce the Tory majority They had an ideal candidate in Mr. Grenfell, while Mr. Barry, who carried the Tory flag, was no above the average. The end of it all is that the Tory majority has gone up from 465 to 550 The sole consolation of the Gladstonian organ is to hint that the Tories bribed, a thing the virtuous Liberals could not do.

Mr. Gladstone, finding that his attacks on the "blackguardism and baseness" of Pitt's Act of Union pall a little on the public, has taken a new He has now discovered that Pitt was Home Ruler, and devotes some space in to-day' "Spraker" to proving that rather contradictory proposition. His argument, based largely on newly published correspondence between Pitt and the Duke of Rutland, is elaborate, ingenious, Gladstonian, perhaps, but not quite convincing.

The accident to the City of Paris has called forth many columns of comments and descriptions, but in no English paper has any explanation of its cause yet appeared. There are conjectures, but no facts, or no statement, authoritative or otherwise, of the one vital fact of the whole case-why did the starboard engine of this ship suddenly collapse? Much depends on the answer to this unanswered "I believe that the next election, whenever it question. The collapse was violent enough to under threats of death, exacted from M-yol promises where the starboard engine, burst through the which France is unable to fulfil.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR SIXTY ELECTION OFFICERS IN JERSEY CITY,

TWELVE OF THEM ARRESTED AND ADMITTED TO BAIL, WHICH WAS FURNISHED BY MEM-

RANTS TO BE SERVED ON MONDAY. The rascally election officers who stuffed the allot-boxes in Jersey City in wholesale fashion have started on the road to State Prison. Whether the machine managers can prevent them from air yesterday was filled with rumors that a sensation was coming, and rumor, for once, proved true There have been so many sensations, however, since the investigation of the frauds was begun that this one did not create the excitement it would otherwise have done.

J. T. Altemus, a reporter, went before Judge Lippincott and made complaint against sixty election officers who served in the precincts where fraud was committed at the last election. Before this was done the Senate Investigating Comp-ittee the committee reached the Court House in the morning the members were recognized, and the news that something was in the wind spread rapidly. Efforts were made to learn the purpose of the committee's visit, but it was not until Mr. Altemus arrived that anything definite could be

Mr. Altemus made several complaints against sixty election officers, charging them with putting ballots in the election boxes that had not been deposited by legal voters, accepting ballots from but hardly less serious question. The writer asks men who were not registered, having more ballots books, and finally, with having entered into a conspiracy to do all these illegal actions. Ex-Judge Hoffman, counsel for William S. Stuhr. the contestant for Senator McDonald's seat, prepared the complaints and accompanied Altemus This, he thinks, may explain why the disaster involved both sets of engines, which could not, in

to the Court House, where he swore to them. Judge Lippincott issued bench warrants for the men complained of, and they were given to De tective Stanton of the District-Attorney's office to serve. The news of what had been done spread with great rapidity, and when the first defendant made his appearance in court several of the "ring accompanied by ex-Senator Edwards, Commis sioner Somers, of the Street and Water Board The French original was fitly produced at Chateau d' Eau. The English adaptation d have fourd a congenial setting at the Surrey tre. The piece is absurd in the French verture.

Theatre. The piece is absurd in the French verwas arraigned and required to give bail in the sum of \$2,000. County Superintendent Gamon, who is a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the First District, furnished the required bonds for Trotter as he did for three of the other election officers. After Trotter came Jacob Moschell, Thomas Fallon, James Hart and Thomas Durancey, the election board in the First Precinct of the First District; Joseph H. Buckridge, Oscar L. Frieburg and Harry Speers, of the Third Precinct; and John Farrant, George Heller, Thomas H. Nelson and Charles H. Scott, of the Fourth Precinct. Durancey, Frieburg and Scott were the Republican election officers in the precincts. Bail was fired at \$2,000 in each case and furnished by Superintendent Gamon, Police Commissioner Kelly and other Democratic politicians.

The warrants for the arrest of the other forty-eight will be served to-morrow. The arrests will not prevent the election officers serving on elecbeen seen, so eleverly was it acted and its leading the play a good one. It moved gloomily from

eight will be served to-morrow. The arrests will not prevent the election officers serving on elec-tion day if they seeme bail. It is not expected that their sense of propriety will prompt them to

EXPLOSION IN A PLOODED COAL MINE.

indicting the British Government for its policy which, he declares, has led to be loss of all the positions gained in Africa by the caterprise of individual English-Wilkesbarre, Penn., April 5 .- It was thought yes stations at Victoria Nanna and forming an alliance with Mwanga, King officanda, thus eventually securing control of the Wite Nile at Condokoro, while Italy will become mashr of the situation by gaining it is shell become mashr of the situation by gaining in one of the high elevations of the shaft, where water could not reach it, owners of the shaft, where water could not reach it, owners of the shaft, where water could not reach it, owners of the shaft, where water could not reach it, owners of the shaft, where water could not reach it, owners of the shaft, where water could not reach it, owners are the compressed air. The work of cleaning up will have sir samuel concludes his letter by declaring that the Equatorial Province is of no commercial value. The cost of the transportation of the products of the

THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH CUMBERLAND GAP Middleshorough, Ky., April 5 .- A party of capitallate from New York arrived here last night on a special train, this being the first train through Cumberland Gap Tunnel and to Middlesborough from the

NARROW ESCAPES AT A HOTEL FIRE.

The cost of the transportation of the products of the province is ten times greter than they are worth, Legitimate purchases of vey cannot be made in the province. England, he driares, may well be content to be an ordicated in tal section of Africa. Colorne, April 5. "The sozette" has advices from Mondaca. East Africa, with state that the interior of Lieutenant Enlers to it suffan of Mandaca has resulted successfully. The sultan and eight other chiefs have hosted the Geram flag in their territory. Bangor, Me., April 5 .- A dispatch to "The Com mercial." from Granville Junction, says that the Hotel West, at that place, was burned early this morning. The house was full of people and there THE LAST SACRAMENTS DMINISTERED TO THE were many narrow escapes. Mrs. Chandler Woods jumped from a window and received severe bruises, men lost their whole winter's earnings. Five horses, two cows, twenty-two hogs and twenty tons of hay were burned in the stable. Twenty horses were saved.

designater the last sectomes of the Church. His physician, Professor Charcot, Paris, says, however, that though his weathness is terms, he is no imme-liste danger. The Prince c Wales, who has just arrived at Cannes, has paid as at to Dom Petro. SIGUX REFUSE LANDS IN SEVERALIY. St. Paul, Minn., April 5 .- A dispatch to "Th and final Indian pow-wow and dance was held to The Sioux have been gathering at that point for two Toronto, Ont., April 5.-Ts Ontario Legislature practically ended its session yterday and adjourned or three days, and to day they have been having a big meeting, which to-night was changed to a great dance. All the noted chiefs were there. A hig disshould take up lands in severalty, or all go back to ernment, who had falled to gea grant for his projected railroad, offered a resolute condemning the flovernment's railway policy which practically sioux orator, made an earnest and touching speech in which he urged the Sioux to be men and no liaifour then announced his inntion of ceasing to support the Liberal party in timest election. The general elections will be held hinne, probably June 17, and the contest is expected be the closest ever known in the province. papeose from a squaw. Sitting full aim the rest of the chiefs took the opposite side of the question. The result of the meeting was a decision not to take up lands, but to go back on the new reservation and let the Government continue issuing rations. Only a few squaw-men and half-breeds will now go to farming or take up their lands as allowed in the sloux bill.

COLORED REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING.

all. An hoar later she seemed he in distress, but sefore a boat sent out from the t could reach her A number of representative young colored Repub-licans met at Gantier's Cafe, at No. 510 Sixth ave. No person wastound aboard the last night to organize a colored men's State Republican club. onsiderable enthusiasm was manifested, and a had been manned. Her sails we all set and her entre-board was down and a mts bat was found number of ringing speeches were made. The object in a locker. The name idler w pointed on the stern. None of the yachtsmen in a city know any-thing about the yacht or her crevall of whom are supposed to have perished. in politics all those young men of the race who have hitherto been indifferent to their political duties; to protest against all fusion with the Democratic party and to promote the cause of good government in the and to promote the cause of good government in the city and county of New-York. Among the speakers were Charles W. Anderson, W. H. A. Moore, of "Every Week," and George W. Lattimore. It was said that the colored vote in New-York has hitherto been Chicago, April 5 (special) - Thehicago Tribune" this morning publishes a dispatch in Winnipeg rethe colored vote in New-York has hitherto bee managed by a few "bosses," who were by no mean representatives of their race. An organization wa effected, and the following officers were elected: C. W. Anderson, president; W. H. A. Moore, first vice president; Frank Davis, second vice president, W. C. Greene, third vice president; Joseph Lankaster, corresponding secretary; W. H. A. Moore, financial secretary; Arthur Handy, recording secretary, and Dr. P. A. Johnson, treasurer. Among the prominent colored Republicans present were R. E. Langston, ex-Minister to Haytt, and William W. Randolph. It says: "It is authoritatively anteced that both Premier Greenway and Attorney-Gral Martin will retire from the Provincial Governmt, and that Colonel D. H. McMillan, member for atral Winnipeg recenway has been literally drivefrom his high place by the scandials which havegen connected with his private life. Greenway his large family who live at tevstal City, in senthern nitoba. It is pretty generally conceded that Cliffe S. Sifton, of Brandon, and Isaac Campbell, of SouWinnipeg, will have portrollos in the new Cabinet."

MANY SMALL STRIKES IN PROGRESS.

A strike of asphalt layers occurred yesterday or the new Madison Square Garden building to enforce a demand of eight hours for a day's work and 50 centan hour. After a short strike the contractor grantes the demand and the men will return to work to About twenty men were out.

ONTHE WAY TO STATE PRISON | stone masons for the same demands. A number of

A strike of paper-hangers, painters, marble cutters and esco-painters began yesterday on the large new building at McDougal and Fourth sts., to force the con-tractors to discharge several non-union men.

In spite of the fact that the firms of Jansen & Co., and Asche & Co., cigar manufacturers, were willing to compromise the strikes in their factories or submit to arbitration, the cigarmakers are still on strike and insist upon all their demands of various rates of pay for piece work.

TWO MEN BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS,

VIOLENT EXPLOSION OF THE DYNAMITE WORKS AT BAYCHESTER-THE CAUSE OF THE

People living near Bartow-on-the-Sound were terrific explosion, which shook buildings and broke and Pelham Bridge. It was soon found that the ingenuous professor to moderate his eestacles. building known as the running-house at Dittmar's that two men had been killed.

building James H. Kelmeir and Max Schultz. Schultz come to the works to pay a friendly visit to Kelmeir with Schultz, when, without warning, the building 100 feet away, sat the engineer eating his dinner, but he was not seriously hurt, although badly stunned by the shock. Large pieces of iron and timber fell from

about six feet deep and twenty feet round where the building stood.

It is a suystery how the dynamite came to explode. Whether Keimeir and his friend schultz tampered with any of the dynamite will probably never be known, as they were alone in the small frame building at the time of the explosion. Keimeir and Schultz were both numarried.

The railroad station, within a quarter of a mile of the explosion, was badly damaged, the windows and woodwork being broken. The residents of this part of Westchester County are becoming alarmed as the numerous dynamite explosions that have occurred and that have damaged their houses. It is thoughs that some action will be taken to compet the removal of the dynamite works from this part of the county. The works turn out dynamite cartridges which are used in the work of excavating on the new aqueduct.

SUING FOR A LONG LOST INHERITANCE.

THE INTERESTING CLAIM OF MRS. GRACE VINAL TO PROPERTY IN NEW-BEDFORD.

Boston, April 5 (Special) .- A suit was begun at to New-Bedford from Arizona about a year ago with with which to meet her necessary expenses. During her married life she had seen hard times "out West," and was obliged to teach school to keep the wolf from the door. Some time after she reached Taunton she was surprised to learn that there was considerable through her husband. It appears that the latter's father, William H. Vinal, died there in 1869 and his widow was appointed co-executor of the estate with George Hatch. Grace's husband was at that time ighteen years old. During all these years there ha in the Probate Court, in fact, this morning the judge of probate appeared never to have heard of the estate.

of probate appeared never to have heard of the estate. Mrs. Grace Vinal says that if her husband had known there was anything belonging to him in New-Redford it would have been sent for when it was so much needed, but, strange to say, he was kept in ignorance of it. She put her case in the hands of Walter H. Roberts, law partner of tovernor Brackett, and it was his petition to be appointed administrator of the estate that brought the case up in the Probate Court this morning.

The mother-in-law sent a lawyer to argue against the appointment, and to ask that she be appointed instead, or some one she might name, but the court crusidered that under the circumstances she was not the proper person to altend to the matter, and Mr. Roberts was appointed. The bonds were placed at \$10,00, and Governor Brackett is one of the two bondsmen. The property is inventoried at \$35,000.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEWPORT

Newport, R. I., April 5.—The supplementary election to-day for First and Fourth Representatives resulted it is possible that the election is not legal, as it was under the old voting system, instead of under the provisions of the new ballot law. If the House of Representatives is Democratic, as it probably is, the Democrats probably will not raise the issue, but the Republicans may appeal to the Supreme Court to decide as to their legality.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, April 5.-The Governor has signed Chapter

A PATENT INFRINGEMENT SUIT.

Fall River, April 5 (Special).-Chief Engineer Willagainst the silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca tails, N. Y., for infringement on patents for im-provements on steam fire engines.

FLAMES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE:

A dense cloud of smoke flowing from the windows of the fifth floor of the Custom House, at 6 o'clock Exchange Place, and a fire alarm was immediately ent out. Fire engines soon appeared and the flames which were in the drawback room, were quickly exthan \$100. The Custom House had been closed at 3 o'clock for the day and only a few watchmen were in the building. The flames started in a closet in which were stored thirty warehouse ledgers of the years 1573 and 1574. They were slightly damaged, it was not known last evening how the fire started.

MANY COLLEGE ATHLETES WILL COMPETE. The first onidoor meeting of the Berkeley Athletic ink will be held on the Berkeley Oval on May 17. and promises to be an important one. Sixty men of Yale and Princeton teams are going to compete, all being desirous of running upon the Oval previous

Extensive improvements have been made on the Oval. All that part of the ground north of the run-running track has been newly drained, filled in and urfed over, sixteen new tennis courts have been added, with a fine driveway along the north fence, and the northeast corner of the ground is now being terraced for additional tennis courts and a new baseterraced for additional tennis courts and a new base-ball ground. The south gravidand is to be nearly combied in size by an addition which will be com-pleted before the intercollegiate games. A new boot-house is to be added for the members of the Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, and separate tennis and badminton courts will be kept for their exclusive use. A new and attractive feature along the north side of the Oval, close to the fence, is a series of shuffle-boards.

CHOATE'S CASE COMES UP AGAIN.

Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Chambers esterday granted a writ of habeas corpus requiring he production of Dilworth Choate, the eavesdropping Judge also granted a writ of certiorari ordering the action of Judge Earrett in committing Choate for contempt of court to be reviewed by the General Term of the supreme Court. The writ was obtained upon the application of Coudert Brothers.

Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Chambers resterday signed the peremptory mandamu-

rom the pulpit of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church this morning the yearly election of vestry-men and churchwardens, to be held in one week from to morrow. The writ was granted upon the applica-tion of James Maclaury, the organist of St. Stephen's. This decision is another victory for those who are op-posed to the proposed consolidation of St. Stephen's with Holy Trinity Church, of Harlem.

FOR THE PROBATE OF DAVID DOWS'S WILL. A petition for the probate of the will of David Dows will itself was not filed, and it will not be for several days. The will was executed on February 11, 1888 n presence of James R. Cowing, Horace E. Deming and James L. Mitchell. The executors are Alexander E. Orr, Benjamin Brewster, David Dows, Jr., Richard M. Hoe and George B. Cooksey. A citation was saued, returnable on April 14. SEVERAL LIVELY TILTS.

"THE FRIEND OF THE COMMITTEE" IN GAY SPIRITS.

MR. IVINS PROTESTS AGAINST MR. COCKRAN'S INTERRUPTIONS-WITNESSES TELL LITTLE.

BUT THE INVESTIGATION BECOMES IN. TERESTING - GENERAL SICKLES TELLS HIS TRIALS IN THE

The efforts of W. Bourke Cockran in his favorite part of "the Friend of the Committee" enlivened the earlier part of the session of the State Senate Committee on Cities yesterday. Mr. Cockran's friendship was highly demonstrative until the When Mr. Cockran broke out, the room was crowded by people who listened patiently and indifferently to an accountant's statement presented by William M. Ivins, showing the net legal receipts of the Sheriff from January 1, 1886, to October 1, 1888. That statement was

Money received for poundage, etc.,
exclusive of extra compensation, \$90,242 45
Loss salaries, 2 clerks, 1 server 9,354 12
Calendar fees
Securing erininal statistics, \$36,300 65
Profit
Convey to 31,770 68 \$38,116 60 16,551 00 quents, etc. 23.236.80 Less salary 1 clerk and 3 servers... 10.312.50 8129,736 88

Balance, representing money received by sheriff, exclusive of extra compensation. 105,564 38 387 04 But Sheriff Grant says he gave one-half of the

poundage fees to the deputies, making: Figures are not generally exciting, but the

patience of the crowd was rewarded when Julius Kaufman, the ex-deputy sheriff, who is under indictment for grand larceny in the second degree. was called by Mr. Ivins. Kaufman had been on the witness stand before, and he then exhibited an alarming loss of memory and loss of voice. With a manner exceedingly subdued, he took his seat yesterday, but before Mr. Ivins had a chance to interrogate him, Mr. Cockran was on his feet, making a florid oration on the subject of the rights of the witness and on the hysteria, presumption, and altogether inexplicable, unreasonable and extraordinary doings of the Grand Jury, The foreman of that jury, Mr. Cockran said, had appended to a general display of his powers, which included a censure of Judge Barrett, an indictment against this witness. "This man ought not to be examined," continued Mr. Cockran, "and I advise him to plead to his privilege and to refuse to answer any questions."

"What do you want to prove by this witness, Mr. Ivins?" asked Senator Fassett, who is never

"I want to ask two questions," said Mr. Ivins. First, from your personal knowledge can you state whether Hugh J. Grant, when Sheriff, ever shared his income with Richard Croker?"
"I won't object to that," aid Mr. Cockran.

"Then I want to ask the witness as to what share of the poundage was retained by him and what by the Sheriff, in the cases in which he acted as deputy sheriff."

"Well," said Mr. Cockran, "I won't interpose any serious objection to the first question, which, I presume, is only intended for buncombe. The tions with the Sheriff's office, and I don't think he should open his mouth on that subject at all." "Then put the first question, Mr. Ivins," said

Senator Fassett, Mr. Ivins did so, and Kaufman's answer to it was an emphatic "Never." Mr. Cockran renewed his objection to the second question. "When the law accuses a man he has the right to keep silent until his case is disposed of in court," said he. Mr. Fassett thought that the subject was so remote that there could be no harm in asking the question. Senator Mo-Naughton suggested that other deputies should be called first, and that if Mr. Ivins then thought

it necessary to examine Mr. Kaufman on this

point, he might do so. Mr. Ivins pointed out that Mr. Kaufman was one of the most trusted deputies in the office under Sheriff Grant. He had been indicted for alleged larceny; "but," added Mr. Ivins, "how the answer he can make as to how much he legally received of a legal fee can by any possibility tend After some further conversation, Mr. Ivins suggested that Kaufman should be asked if the juestion, if answered, would criminate him.

"And if he says it will, that'll end it," said Mr. Boardman.
Mr. Cockran was furious, "Nothing he could say could criminate him," he shouted. "That's a trap. It is of a piece with the way in which the indictment was found. Ha! You'd like him to say on the stand that he would be incriminated. wouldn't you? Mr. Boardman's head is nodding to Mr. Ivins's wish!"

This outburst was applauded by the Tammany house," and, encouraged, Mr. Cockran went on to declare, with the air of, say the Czar of Russia when he has discovered a new dynamite plot, The object of calling this witness is now reyealed. He is to criminate himself, and you, sir, (to Mr. Ivins), and you, sir, (to Mr. Boardman), have arranged it, and you (to the committee) are to assist in it.

Senator Fassett ruled that for the present the committee would accept the objection and with-draw the question. Mr. Kaufman hurriedly left his seat, but Senator Fassett told him he must not go out of the room.

Pernard Galligan, a liquor-dealer and a deputysheriff as well, until the resignation of Flack, testified that there was no agreement at all between Sheriff Grant and him. He retained 10 per cent of the legal fees-the poundage for executions. In answer to Mr. Cockran, he said he kept all the extra compensation. He also kept half of the attachment fees, but there were fifty times as many executions as attachments Abram Kling, a lawyer, was a disappointing

witness, and seemed to rejoice in it. He smiled all the time he was on the stand. He smilingly wore that, to the best of his recollection, he had not paid any money for the return of executions. His examination went on as follows:

His examination went on as follows:

Q.—Have you any recollection of having drawn a check for \$250 or any other amount to the order of Sheriff Grant? A.—No.

Q.—Have you any recollection of having paid \$250 by check to the order of Mr. Grant when he was sheriff, for the return of an execution? A.—I have no such recollection.

Q.—Would you testify the same way if I had named any other amount? A.—I would.

Q.—Have you in your possession now check drawn to the order of Mayor Grant when he was sheriff, for \$250 or any other amount, indorsed by him? A.—I have no such check.

Q.—Have you ever had such a check? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Have you destroyed such a check recently? A.

ny recollection.

Q.—Have you destroyed such a check recently!

A.—I have not. -I have not.
Q.-Have you told any one recently that you paid
\$250 to Mr. Grant for the return of an execution \$
A.-No. I was asked if I had, and my answer was
the same as I have made to you.
"What spy asked you that?" cried Mr. Cockran.

"Now, now, if the committee please," said Mr.

"I'll withdraw the 'spy,' but I'll ask the que tion," said Mr. Cockran. "You recognize a spy when you see him, don't you?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Ivins, "when I see you." "When you look in the glass," retorted Mr.